4,000 men, which leaves only 56,000 men of the entire annual conscription to be disposed of for the army proper. These 56,000 men are again divided into two classes. The first class, compraing about 45,000 men, have to serve five years in the active army, after which they are seen to be a serve five assigned for service in the reserve for four years. The assigned lease, of about 13,000 men, have to undergo annually five months' military training during the first five rears, and may be called upon to serve in the regular army, and also have to serve the remaining four years in the reserve.

MEASURES ADOPTED IN TIME OF WAR. The numerical strength of the French army has been for a series of years somewhat in excess of 400,000 men, on a peace footing, with the exception of last year, when it fell short of that figure. In case the active army is to be placed on the war footing, those on furlough, and those of the above-mentioned second class who are at the disposition of the Government, are at once called in. As this is evidently not at all adequate to fill the ranks of the regular army, those who do their first year's service in the reserve are next called upon, and if that should not prove sufficient the men serving the second year have to follow, and so on.

The following classes are compelled to serve in the Na tional Garde Mobile: Those who were exempt from active service by law, to wit: those below the standard tive service by law, to wit: those below the standard hight; those whose infirmities unfit them for soldiering; the eldest of a family of orphaus; the only son or eldest son; the only son of a father aged 70; the oldest of two brothers drawn for service; those who have a brother actually serving, or who have had a brother killed or disabled in the service; those who have procured a substitute for active service, and those who were exempted when drawing lots. The aggregate of these is calculated at \$2,000 men annually, so that, after the lapse of a few years, the Garde Mobile would comprise some 400,000. Of these, about \$35,000 men would perhaps become actually available, and this might be sufficient for the performance of the duties assigned them, as soon as their proper formation into infanity and artillery corps could be effected; but the figure falls decidedly short of the official estimate of \$50,000 men.

THE TROOPS FORMING THE REGULAR ARMY.

As regards the organization of the Regular Army, it 18 as follows: The Imperial Guard is divided into divisions and brigades. All the other troops of the line in France comprise 25 military divisions, of which 22 are in France proper, the others in Algeria and Corsica. Out of these ons? army corps districts have been formed to-wit: Paris, Lille, Naucy, Lyon, Tours, Toulouse, and Algeria. Each of these districts is under the command of a Marshal of France. In examining the effective strength of the Regular Army we begin with the Imperial Guard, which numbers 21,500 men. The infantry of the Guard is 10,000 strong, divided into 3 regiments of grenadiers, 4 egiments of voltigeurs, 1 regiment of zouaves, and 1 battalion of chasseurs. The regiments of grenadiers and those of voltigeurs comprise 3 battalions each, the regints of zouaves 2, so that the aggregate battalions of the Guard are 24. The battalion of chasseurs is composed of 10, all the others of 7 companies. Each company has 3 officers and 92 men rank and file.

The cavalry of the Guard numbers 3,000 horses, com rising one regiment of cuirassiers, one regiment of caraduters, one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of one regiment of chasseurs, and one regiment of The artillery of the Guard has 12 batteries, 72

pieces of artillery, and 2,500 men.

The infantry of the line comprises 203,000 men, divided into 100 regiments. When on a war-footing its ranks are swelled to somewhat over 500,000 men. The regiments of the infantry of the line proper do not exceed 200,000 men, but to these must be added three regiments of Zouaves, four regiments of African tirallleurs, or Turcos, and 20 battalions of Chascurs.

four regiments of African tiralleurs, or Turcos, and 20 battalions of Chasseurs.

The cavalry, when on a war-footing, numbers 34,500 horsenen, without the officers, and is divided into heavy cavalry, cavalry of the line, and light cavalry. The first cotoprises 10 regiments of cuirassiers, each numbering 600 horsen—in all, 6,000. The cavalry of the line consists of 12 regiments of dragoons, and 8 regiments of lancers, or, all in all, 12,000 men. The light cavalry comprises 12 regiments of chasseurs, and 8 regiments of hussars, which, when on a war-footing, number 12,000 men, like the cavalry of the line. To these must be added four regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and three regiments of Spahis—in all, 4,500 men.

The artillery of the line, when on a war footing, amounts to 65,000 men, with nearly 50,000 horses. This includes the artillery for the service in fortresses and fortifications, numbering some 16,000 men. The corps of engineers, together with the train, sums up, when on a war footing, 15,000 men, with 1,400 horses. The corps of engineers, together with the train, sums up, when on a war footing, 15,000 men, with 1,400 horses. The corps of engineers proper consists of three regiments, at two battalions each. Every battalion is divided into cight companies, each of which musters 4 officers and 158 men. We now recapitulate, as follows:

Sammary of the French stray.

Sammary of the French stray.

1,773 100 1,541 200 Infantry.
202,602 324 515,337 450 Cavalry.
20,466 26,500 34,500 34,500 Artillery.
30,882 16,646 66,132 49,838 Engineers and train.
7,486 84 15,443 1,400 Cavalry.

Artillery 39,882 16,666 66,132 Engineers and train 7,486 884 15,433 Gensdarmes 24,535 14,769 25,638 Tr ps of the Administration, 15,066 5,442 35,365 12,000

GERMAN ESTIMATE OF THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF GERMANY.

THE NORTH GERMAN FEDERAL ARMY AND THE TROOPS OF THE SOUTH GERMAN STATES.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, in an elaborate computation of the strength of the German forces, says: The North-German Confederation comprises 23 States, including Hesse, the northern part of which alone belongs to the Confederation. Prussia has military conventions with the Kingdom of Saxony, with several Thurwardian States, with Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, with Oldenburg, &c., whereby the armies of all these States are closely bound up with the Prussian forces.

rces. The forces of the North German Confederation are as Link - Infantry - 4 Prussian regiments of Foot Guards, 4 Prussian regi

Dragoons (including 2 regiments of Gunris), 48 regiments about 1 regiments of Gunris), 48 regiments of Gunris), 72 regiments of Gunris), 72 regiments of Chinaces), 72 regiments of Chinaces), 72 regiments of Gunris, 72 regiments of Gunris, 72 regiments of Stock Arrillers (Gunris, 12 regiments of Stock Arrillers), 73 regiments of Stock of Chinaces, 74 regiments, 74 regiments of Stock of Chinaces, 74 regiments and 1 division of Stock of Chinaces, 75 regiments and 1 division of St

riscers -1 battalion of Pioneers of the Guard, 12 battalions of ers. I Hessian company of Pioneers. (g. -13 battalions and I division of Baggage, Ammunition, &c.,

Train.

Labournin.—W regiments of infantry, two battalions each, 194 battalions: 12 reserve bottollous: 12 battalions: 4 regiments of the Guard, three battalions each, 12 battalions. Total, 173 battalions.

If we summarize the foregoing, we have the following D Aust.-Intantry, 394,310 men; Cavalry, 53,528 men; Artiflers.

cos. -Infantry, 145-944 men; Cavalry, 18,991 men; Artillery, 254 Queen. Garnison Thomps. -Infantry, 143,924 men; Cavalry, 10,206 men; Ar

by a pieces.

Even were we to deduct many thousands from these wres, which may seem to many readers high, but which, wertheless, are based on official returns, we should still ye in total which considerably exceeds the strength of Prench army. In the above computation are not knowed the armites of the alified South German States, such your follow. reckneed the armines of which now follow.

Bayanta—lo regiments of Infantry of 3 battalions each: 10 battalions

Bayanta—lo regiments of Cavalry, 2 brigades of Artillery: which give

BAVARIA—16 regiments of Infantre of 3 battalons each; 10 statistics Chasses: 10 regiments of Cavalry; 2 brigades of Artillery; which give \$3.654 men in Field troops, 25.767 men Recerve, and 22.614 Garrison roops making in all 137.635 men and 246 guns.

Wivervenients—8 regiments of Infantry of 2 battalions each; 2 battalions of Cavalry; 2 regiments of Artillery; strick give, in Field troops, 22.005 men; Reserve, 6,540; Garrison troops, (944; making in all, 34.600 men and 66 guns.

Bloom—6 regiments of Infantry of 3 battalions each; 3 regiments of Cavalry; 3 Field divisions of Artillery; garing 16,656 Field troops; 3.965 Beserve, and 9,540 Garrison troops; making in all, 30,291 men and 64

Cavairy: J Field divisions of Artiflery; gring 10,555 Field though; 3,955 fileserve, and 9,548 Garmaon troops; making in all, 30,231 mean and 64 grass.

Thus the auxiliary troops which the three South German States would bring to the aid of the North German Confederation amount to the respectable figure of 169,802 men, and 350 guns. Those numbers exactly correspond to those given in an article on the conflicting Powers, published in the May number of the Revue Militaire Française. The computation in question must therefore have been made in April, in manifest anticipation of war. Another proof this, that on the other side of the Rhine they have long been looking forward to this conflict. It was a great mistake of the Austrians in 1859 to underrate the strength of their opponent, an error smarrly aliaded to in the opening sentence of a pamphlet published in 1890: "The late war of Austria in Italy betraved the insufficiency of the Austrian army in every particular, except in the numbers as they appeared on paper." We have no wish to fall into any such error. We have therefore, rigorously examined the statistical returns on which the above figures are based, and can guarantee them to be generally accurate. In the year 1955, 41,500 Prussians crossed the frontier, while 193,000 men rounnined at home. What Prussia—at that time compart, we have no doubt that France cannot command 400,000 fighting men. Even the Revue Militaire Française, in the above named article, limits the French field army to 550,000 men. Here we have a weighty argument in favor of the ultimate victory of Germany.

THE WAR NEWS IN THE CITY AND NEIGH-BORHOOD.

THE GERMANS AND THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

The enthusiasm among the citizens of German birth was beyond all measure yesterday, and late in the day assemblages of men paraded the streets singing enthusiastically and somewhat recklessly, "What is the enthusiastically and somewhat recklessly, "What is the German Fatherland!" and other national airs. The opinions expressed were varied, and down town there were many who could give private news of far greater successes than the reports given by public or by special telegrams. The unanimous feeling was that more decided victories were expected. Of course planning campaigns was not omitted, and a prevailing opinion was that Napoleon will now concentrate his forces at Châlons sur Marne, haif way between Metz and Paris, and there have a decisive struggle. The French Emperor was said to be on his last legs, and as a German citizen said, "he was well repaid for the course he had taken during the American war. He had counted upon the support of Austria, but as in many other projects he had been mistaken."

To-morrow a special meeting of the Central Finance Committee will be held, and the Treasurer, Mr. Philip Bissinger, says that he hopes to be able to present a complete list of names of subscribers, and amounts subscribed and contributed.

A preliminary meeting was held last evening at No. 104 was the last

ribed and contributed.

h preliminary meeting was held last evening at No. 104
set Houston-st., and speeches were made. On Wednesy evening arrangements will be made for a mass-meet-

In the Fourteenth Ward a German Patriotic

and Society has been formed to menor their brethren home. If. Peters presided, and Mr. Samuel Sterne ade a patriotic and impressive address. Mr. Senat

Vogel and others addressed the meeting, and after re-peated cheers for the success of the Prussian arms, and curolling a large number of members, the meeting ad-

German Turnverein was in session. The German Infurivered was in session. Their building in Orchard-st. was brilliantly lighted from top to bottom, and the rooms were crowded with the members to celebrate the victory. Mr. S. D. Lenard delivered an impassioned address, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He said the triumph of Germany was a triumph of intelligence, of progress, and education. After some excellent music by the Giec Club of the organization, the association adjourned.

The citizens of the Seventeenth Ward made a grand demonstration pear Fourthest, lest evening in

a grand demonstration near Fourth-st., last evening, in honor of the victories. Their building was covered in front with Chinese lanterns, which, together with the great mass of people present, made the neighborhood assume a lively appearance. The liveliest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere at the defeat of the French armies, numerous speeches were made, and a large quantity of lager-beer was used.

THE FRENCH AND DEFEAT.

The minority of Frenchmen in this city appear indifferent to the news of reverses to the Emperor and his army. They assert with confidence, however, that Napoleon knows what he is about; that up to the present time no news has been received as to the movements of the great mass of the French army. They look for some important movements of the fleet, and point to telegrams received yesterday, showing Napoleon's diplomacy to be at work, inasmuch as the Italians promise 55,000 troops, and that the Austrians will shortly send a contingent.

ENTHUSIASM AT COLLEGE POINT, L. I. Imposing ceremonies were conducted last night at Aschenbach's Hall, College Point, L. I., by the Prussian sympathizers on the occasion of a flag-raising to celebrate the victory of the Prussians. The meeting was enthusiastic in the extreme, and addresses and sougs engaged the mass inside of the hall, while free lager, fire-works and general hilarity were sufficient for those

THE NEWS IN WALL-ST.

As early as 81 a. m., the operators filled the Gold Exchange, and amid great excitement the price which had opened at 1204, declined to 119, that being the which had opened at 1204, declined to 113, that being the figure at the formal opening of the day's business at 10 a. m. The German element rejoicing in the defeat of their French adversary, and believing as they did in the triumph of Prussian arms, had entered the room and sold largely, and not only during yesterday, but for the past week. The transactions however, were not confined exclusively to the German bankers, but continued to be general throughout the day, although the Teutonic party was conspicuous for the boldness of its operations. The quotations of United States Government bonds abroad had the further effect of sending the price still lower, and at 44 p. m., the quotation was 1185, reacting again to 1185 21184, and closing at 3540, at 1185 21184.

Upon the formal opening of the Board the excitement that had hitherto characterized the operations subsided, and in the afternoon the room had a very quiet appearance affording a striking contrast to the morning business. The discussion concerning the news was not very great, the general mass regarding the war as a foregone conclusion, yetfelt considerable surprise that the French troops under so experienced a leader as Marshal McMahon should be so easily worsted.

The Government Bond Room was the next center of interest to the Gold Room, for as fast as the Germans sold gold they purchased bonds, and the result was a lively appreciation in prices, and every fluctuation in the Gold Room was felt in the bond market.

ANNUAL SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE

NEW-YORK MANNERCHOR. The news of the Prussian victories, and the fine evening so refreshing after the sultry weather of the day, combined to make the attendance of members and friends of the New-York Mannerchor at their first Annual Summer Night's Festival at Terrace Garden

first Annual Summer Night's Festival at Terrace Garden very large.

The grounds were illuminated, the Chinese lanterns representing the Prussian eagle and the German and American flags. The orchestra, consisting of a picked band, played the finest music, and national airs by the members were well executed and loudly applauded. After the concert—the first given by the combined Vereins of the Tenth Ward—dancing began and was kept up until a late hour.

FRENCH WORKINGMEN PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR.

The French section of the International Workingmen's Union, on the occasion of the election of officers, adopted resolutions embodying an energotic protest against the war of France with Germany, declaring that all workingmen, of whatever nationality, have a common interest to unite and protect the interests labor. They call upon the working classes to make unanimous this protest against the butcheries of war The Board of Officers is composed of seven Secretaries and one Treasurer, as follows: Messrs. Fouquet, Polty Millot, E. Francois, Rebut, Charnier, Baron, and Thomas

WHAT THE FENIANS THINK AND SAY. A visit to the old Fenian headquarters in Fourth-st., with the view of seeing some of the Brotherhood, was a failure. The establishment is closed up for Fe bood, was a failure. The establishment is closed up for Fe-nian purposes. There where the busy stir of men pre-paring for the invasion of Canada lately prevailed, all is now silent as the tomb. The rooms are described, even the fixtures are cleared out. There is no one to answer a call but a female housekeeper, who informs the appli-cant that the building is tenantiess, and that the late occupants have transferred whatever office they may now have to Philadeiphia. The office of the John savage wing is at No. 19 Avenue A. A prominent Fenlan officer there expressed himself freely on the Franco-German war, and the relations of his branch of the Fenlans there-with. These are embodied in the following manifesto, which has just been prepared for private circulation among the members:

New-York, Aug. 3, 1370.
To the Fenian Brotherhood: The war tow progressing in Farmers and tall to write described in Farmers. me for a crisis such as

is that caim foresignt, that carefusions declared as a class such as ristent energy in making practical preparations for a class such as r may develop in our country's affairs.

people of irefund, acting under wise guidance, have, at the earliest e moment, expressed their sympathics with the giorious French embeared to us by patriotic memories and hopes. In this land countrymed are necessarily more guarded in their utterances, less countrymed are necessarily more guarded in their utterances, less countrymed are necessarily more guarded in their utterances, less countrymed are necessarily more guarded in their utterances, less consistent of the country mediance of the co

possible moment, expressed her? Symander with hopes. In this land their countrymen are necessarily more gazarded in their atterances, less their feelings be missensitized. Our course, as Ferlans, must not be rashly or too bastily adopted. We know that all our movements must depend on and follow those of Englind. Until also is involved, we cannot become engaged. Until it is clear which side she will take, we shall not promounce for either France or France in the store of the shall be found, we shall be on the side of her actingonists.

But, in any case, we have no anti-german feeding. We desire the liberty and unity of Germany, and sympathine with all who love her. Our quarrel is not with Prussia, but with England, and with England only; and we wish to be on terms of peace and friendship with all the world but her. Therefore, every true Fenian must carefully abstain from any word or deed calculated to often the just and commendable susceptibilities of his fellow-cities in the United States.

It is held that in certain eventualities England might even side with France in the present contest. For instance, if the Prussians seized Antwerp, it would be her duty according to treaty, to join France negatist Prussia. This is admitted is highly improbable, but should it ever prove to be the case, the duty of the Fenians would be terprove to be the case, the duty of the Fenians would be to oppose France. As to the defeat the French have just suffered, this branch of the Fenians are rejoiced at it. They say it will the sooner tend to draw England into the quarrel; that the more Frussian successes, and the more French defeats, the greater will be the chance. England failling in against France. For, they argue, England is always most ready to step in with the strong side when the final victory is nearest, in order to be able to claim having a hand in the final result, and thus have a share of whatever may be going, whether material spoil or glory, on the caslest terms. Thus they reason, Prussian victories are really better

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

At a meeting of the united Executive Committees of the Patriotic Aid Societies of the townships of West Hoboken, Union, Weehawken, and North Bergen, Mr. Balthasar was elected Delegate to the Congress to be held at Chicago. It was resolved to hold another mass meeting on Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Union Hill. Gov. Salomon, Dr. Kudlich, and Dr. Koch will address the resetting.

reeting.
Prof. Fischer of New-Brunswick, one of the ablest German scholars of the country, and a member of the Frank-fort Parliament of 1848, has been elected a Delegate to the Chicago Congress by the Aid Society of New-Bruns-

The Secretaries of the Executive Committee of the The Secretaries of the Present Secretaries of the New-York Society are making great efforts to establish a branch society in every place of the State which has an important German population. A great mass meeting is announced to take place in Albany to-morrow (Wednessamounced to take place in Albany to-morrow)

day).

German meetings for the establishment of Ald Societies are reported from Denver, Colorado, and Evansville, Indiana.

Indiana. A Society of the District of Columbia has re-

Indiana.

The Aid Society of the District of Columbia has resolved to send all the money it collects to the North German Consul in New-York, who will transmit it to the Central Sanitary Committee of Berlin.

The Germans of Connecticut are endeavoring to establish branch societies throughout the State. THE GERMANS IN NEWARK.

The news of the Prussian victories has been

received with great enthusiasm by the Germans of Newark. The Executive Committee of the War Club will meet to-day to make arrangements for a mass meet-ing, and to make arrangements for furnishing needed supplies to the widows, the orphans, and the wounded sodders.

A DOUBTFUL STORY FROM KENTUCKY. Louisville, Aug. 8. - A special dispatch to

The Courier-Journal from Lexington to-day, says the negroes are on the "rampage" in Woodward County, burning barns, oats, hay stacks, turning stock into hemp-

burning barns, oats, hay stacks, turning stock into hemp-fields, &c. On Rose Hill the negroes assembled en masse armed with muskets and pistols, and are picketing all the roads leading to Versailles.

Every one going into the city is halled and turned back, the whites being ordered to retire to their homes. A company of militia was ordered from midway, and ar-rined about 2 o'clock. The rioters have dispersed, but threaten to give fight to-night. The Citizen Guard of Lexington were awaiting orders to go to the seene of the disturbance. There is general apprehension that there will be a fight before morning.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company laid inger train went to the end of the track on Monday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD—HIS VIEWS OF THE SITUATION—REBEL BITTERNESS—A YAN-KEE BABY'S EXPERIENCE.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Aug. 6 .- After a fourhours' ride of 48 miles ever the North Carolina Railroad from Raleigh, a trip which occupies the hours between 2 o'clock in the morning and early breakfast time, I find myself in the extremely uninteresting town of Goldsboro', doomed to several hours of waiting for the Wilmington train. The President of the North Carolina Railroad, W. A. Smith, esq., happening to be at the hotel this morning, I caught him for an interview. Smith is a popular man, and, strange to say, a Republican. He is the only one of the party with whom I have conversed who can tell me that he has escaped the social ostracism which has cut off from association with the old and aristocratic Rebels of the State those of their former associates who have since the war taken sides with the Republican party. As President of the North Carolina Railroad, Mr. Smith wields a very important influence in the politics of the State, in something the same way that Dean Richmond did a few years ago in New-York State, though for better ends, I hope.

Mr. Smith has been running for the Legislature from

Alamance County. He agreed to do so at the earnest

persuasion of the Republican Committee. The truth

was that not another Republican in that quarter could run without being in terror of his life, and Smith threw himself into the breach. His social relations with leading Rebels, and the position of President of the North Carolina Rallroad, have secured him from attacks of the Ku-Klux. A friend of his, Mr. Smith told me, who was a Ku-Klux leader, and whom he had put under consider-able obligations to himself, when he heard that Mr. S. was intending to run, gave him assurances of safety, went about among the Ku-Klux of Mr. Smith's neighborhood, and used his influence against any violence toward Smith; and but for these peculiar circumstances, he, in his own opinion, might probably have suffered assassination. Mr. Smith fully approved the course of Gov. Holden in the present crisis, and thought his only mistake was in not beginning sooner. The Ku-Klux, he believed, were organized in every county in the State, and this military force was required to bring them to terms. I particularly inquired of Mr. Smith concerning the frauds charged upon the State Administration in the matter of railroad bonds. My inquiries drew forth a very emphatic response. The Legislature, he said, was full of d-d rascals of both parties; that the majority of them were among the Conservatives; that they had been guilty of the most infamous frauds. The old Conservatives who had lost their property during the war were eager to make something by speculation in railroad bends, and the unprincipled in both parties united with them, and the frauds were perpetrated. The Governor, who had no veto power, could not hinder the legislative proceedings, and the frauds were perpetrated on the State. There were many bad men of both parties in the Legislature, but the responsibility for the evil deeds of that body were most unjustly saddled upon Gov. Holden and his Administration. As to the prospects of the State of North Carolina, Mr. Smith thought that the old Rebel element could never be converted. He knew of no Republican but himself who had broken through the crust

of "old grannyish" exclusiveness which hedged about the slaveholding F. F.'s, and he was a plain sort of a

man who would stand no nonsense.

The women of the State, he said, were almost unanimously very bitter in their feeling against the United States Government. The old Rebel race were bringing up a new generation of Government haters. His own wife was not in accord with himself, and he had all he could do to keep his children from being thoroughly imbued with the feeling of enmity toward the National and State Government and negro-political equality. He thought that unless energetic measures were taken to forestall such a result, another rebellion was inevitable. And this seems to be the general feeling among the Re publicans with whom I have conversed. As a new comer among North Carolina people, I of course somewhat dis-trust my own judgment, but from conversation with men of both parties it appears to me that there is no hope of reconciliation between the Government and old Rebels. A Northern man can form no conception of the bitterness of spirit and hatred of this class toward the National overnment. They hate it themselves and teach their children to do the same. At the immediate close of the Rebellion, while humiliated with the consciousness of utter defeat, they were willing and expected to be more severely dealt with than they have been. The North could have imposed its own terms and have carried them out. But, through the instrumentality of Andrew Johnson, who inspired the Southern Democracy with the hope of a return to political power, the opportunity was lost. Said Mr. Smith: "There ought to have been hangings throughout the South of such as could have been convicted of murder at the close of the war, and they would average at least one for every county in the South. There should have been confiscation of the property of prominent Rebels, and their influence for evil would be now crippled. It was a mistaken magnanimity that let the Rebels off so easily. They did not expect it themselves, and the results of the policy showed its error." To remedy that error now it would be necessary to adopt the most stringent measures against the Ku-Klux and its friends, who were the old aristocratic element of the

It is the opinion of most Republicans I have a thorough reorganization of the Union Leagues is necessary, especially if the present election goes Conservative The Ku-Klux who have been temporarily suppressed by the present military movement will take courage again in case of a Rebel triumph at the polls, and the reign of terror be renewed with increased horrors.

I am writing upon the piazza of the hotel at Goldsboro', and watching the people about the establishment. A knot of bar-room loungers have been reading aloud the editorial in Tuesday's Times, taking strong ground against Gov. Holden, and expressing their intense satisfaction with it, "and from a radical paper, too," as they observe with exultation. If The Times could see its Southern sympathizers it would not feel honored in the alliance. A simple-looking fellow, of the baser sort, has been swaggering around, declaring that he believed every member of the Ku-Klux is a "d-d Radical," and that all the outrages committed were upon Conserva-tives. The truth of the matter probably is that this felow is a Ku-Klux himself. Mr. Smith shrewdly suspects that he has left the military districts to escape arrest. In nine cases out of ten you will find that the bar-room loungers, the idlers and vagabonds of society, are of the Conservative party. They rail against the "d-dnigger," guzzle their liquor during the day, and at night go on Ku-Klux raids, when there are any unprotected parties they wish to assail. Their occupation, however, is now about gone, through the movement of the State Ex-

The body of the white element in the Republican party is made up from the middle classes. The poor white trash are all against the "nigger," as are also the old aristocracy, almost without exception. There is one hope left for the South, and that is the establishment and ssible the enforcement of education through the South. Two-thirds of the people in North Carolina, I am informed, can neither read nor write. If a thorough system of education be organized by the General Gov ernment, and money liberally expended to carry out the plan, the children of the South may be educated to a better mind than their parents, perhaps, but as things are now, the children in North Carolina, as well as th women, are against the Government. "The devil is in our women," said one man to me. A Government officer in Raleigh told me an incident which illustrates this spirit well. A young lady, herself born in Con-necticut, not 25 miles from my informant's birthplace, but a Southern woman by adoption—and this class of Southern women are bad as the worst—met in the street the baby of my informant in charge of its nurse. Yielding to the natural impulse of young ladies to kiss babies, she was about to do so, when some one in her hearing remarked whose baby it was. Her vail dropped, and she was off at once. It was a Radical baby, and she would as soon kiss a toad. The baby was not particularly troubled by the affair, but it caused some amusement t the father, who was acquainted with the lady and her antecedents.

I am at the present moment besieged by boys, who, with an enterprise not to be expected in so slow a town, are beseeching me to buy their apples, with an eloquent per suasiveness that convinced me that I must sooner or later yield and purchase, though the fruit is green and I don't want it. Enterprise should be encouraged, however, particularly in the South. I have just concluded a contract with one of them to take this to the Post-Office When I left Raleigh last night, nothing was known con cerning the result of the election, except that each party claimed a victory. Returns were exceedingly meager, and much more were known probably at the same time in New-York City.

THE KU-KLUX IN NORTH CAROLINA. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your Daily received to-day, I find a

copy of a letter sent by me to Gen. Abbott, U. S. Senator from this State. I have not the published copy before me, but notice in its hasty perusal the following errors, 1st. Instead of "14 arcone," I wrote "4 arsons," 2d. Instead of "Four thousand or 5,000 houses opened," &c., I can be be be being the best case of the best cas

wrote "Four hundred or 500." This would be evident from my aggregate statement of crimes which I believ have been committed by the Ku-Klux in the district, to wit, one thousand. This is my estimate, including, of course, all violations of the domicil. I have frequently stated it and still believe it. My estimate of these is made from conversation with citizens in different coun-ties, and from the number of complaints made by parties wronged.

I think, also, that in my letter I state that there had een "13 murders in the district." It should be "inthe State," as I include Jones County, which is not in my district. I had just received a letter from a citizen of Caswell County, in relation to Stephens's murder, and stating that two colored men had also been killed during the same week, and describing with particularity the hanging of one in his own vicinity. The day before I was applied to by a colored man with a lacerated back, who said that he had come from Chatham, and that two nights before he had been whipped and one of his neighbors killed by the Ku-Klux. As I have heard nothing further of these acts, I suppose the parties must have been mistaken. At that time I supposed them to be correct.

I see that the account given of Mr. Stephens's death is also incorrect. This, as is there stated, is the result of the circumstances not being fully known here at that time. As I would not appear to add one iots to the crimes of this bloody and terrible Kian, I desire that this statement may be published co-extensively with my letter. I have never had any idea that the members of this organization could be brought to justice by the ordinary machinery of justice here, and have constantly for months urged upon the Governor the necessity of employing a sufficient force of competent professional detectives to ferret out their acts and ascertain their identity. I have also urged upon him to have parties whom he has arrested brought before a proper judicial tribunal for examination, and commitment or acquittal. I hope, however, that the course which he has adopted, though it did not meet my entire approval, may result in the disclosure of their crimes, and the utter disruption and obliteration of this bloody and ruthless organization in this State.

A. W. Tourges, Judge Supreme Court, Seventh District, N. C. Greensboro', August 5, 1870..

[We printed Judge Tourgee's letter precisely as we received it from an official source, and no errors were made in this office. We gladly give his letter, how-

ever, making the corrections above noted. EDITOR. HOW THE KU-KLUX "DOCTOR" THE NEWS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to say a few words in regard to the nature of the Associated Press dispatches published in reference to North Carolina politics. For several years I have resided in that State, and have published a Republican paper there, and I know that the dispatches received from North Carolina are not only prejudiced, but that many things stated in them have no foundation in fact. The agent there is an avowed Rebel; is in league with that element in the State, and his version of affairs is not trustworthy. I was present at the trial of 18 of the Ku-Khux Klan at Newbern, N.C., and reported it. "I have seen a live Ku-Khux," have heard the confessions of those who turned State's evidence, and know how terrible are the laws of their Order. Sheriff Coigrove, whom they murdered, was an acquaintance of mine, and I am aware that in calling for troops the Governor has only done what was absolutely necessary to render the lives of Union citizens in the insurrectionary counties safe. If the country must be fed on such trash as is sent by the Agent of the Associated Press at Raieigh, let them hear occasionally that there is another and truer side to the story.

Network N. J. Ang. 6, 1870.

FRANK H. STERNS. I have resided in that State, and have published a Re-Newark, N. J., Aug. 6, 1870.

LATEST NEWS ABOUT THE ELECTION. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8 .- The estimates heretofore given of the Congressional election are correct. The delegation stands, five Conservatives, and two Republicans. The majority for Waddell (Conservative) in this Congressional District, is about 600. The political complexion of the Legislature is about the following: enate-Conservatives, 32; Republicans, 18. Lower

House-Conservatives, 75; Republicans, 45. THE POLITICAL TROUBLES-HOLDEN HELD TO BAIL. RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8 .- J. W. Holden, editor of The Standard, and Stephen Douglas, Gov. Hol

den's Acting Adjutant-General, were bound in a bond

of \$1,000 for their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court of this County, for committing an assault on

OBITUARY.

THE HON. GEORGE T. COBB. The Hon. George T. Cobb, present State Senator from Morris Co., N. J., was among the victims of the recent railroad accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio Ratiroad, near the White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia. Mr. Cobb was born in October, 1813. His grandfather served as a brave and officer under Washington, and was present 13 battles of the war, beginning at Monmouth in Is battles of the war, beginning at Monthoun in New-Jersey and ending at Yorktown. Senator Cobb was left an orphan and penniless at the age of six, and the large fortune which he afterward amassed was due to his own unassisted energy and industry. At the age of 15 he became a clerk in a country store, afterward in the iron works at Dover, and then in an iron store in this city. He soon rose to an independent business of his own and engaged heavily in the foreign and domestic iron trade. He retired in a few years with a fortune of nearly one million dollars. His income was always expended with a generous hand, both among the poor and in public beneficace. Evergreen Cemetery, at Morristown, was a gift from Mr. Cobb to his native town, and he contributed \$15,000 to a public school-house in the same place. His contributions to a magnificent stone clurch in Morristown amount to nearly \$75,000.

Mr. Cobb entered active political life in 1860, when he was nominated by the Democrate of the IVth District of New-Jersey for Congress. He was elected, and first sat in the Extra Session called by President Lincoln in July, 1861, to provide means for suppressing the Rebellion. Mr. Cobb took sides with the Union party at once, and gave the Administration his hearty support. This course offended many of his Democratic friends at home. The next nominating Convention of his district passed resolutions condemning the war. Mr. Cobb refused a renomination on such a platform with indignation, and Andrew J. Rogers succeeded him in Congress. Mr. Cobb finally separated from the Democracy, and in 1855 was triumphantly elected by the Republicans of New-Jersey and ending at Yorktown. Senator

home. The next nominating Convention of his district passed resolutions conderaning the war. Mr. Cobb remsed a renomination on such a plotform with indignation, and Andrew J. Rogers succeeded him in Congress, Mr. Cobb finally separated from the Democracy, and in 1855 was triumphantly elected by the Republicans of Morris County as State Senator. He was reflected in 1868. In 1869, his name was mentioned as a candidate for the office of United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Wright. He lost the nomination by only three votes in caucus, after an energetic canvass against Mr. Frelinghuysen. Mr. Cobb had been spending a few weeks at Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs earlier in the season, and was on his return thither when the accident occurred. He had been home from Virginia to make arrangements to attend the Methodist Camp Meeting at Denville, N. J., in which he was very much interested, as in everything relating to the church of his choice. Mr. Cobb was one of the ablest Republicans, if not the very ablest, in public life in New Jersey, and his loss will be widely deplored.

Mr. J. Boyd Headley of Morristown, who was killed

widely deplored.

Mr. J. Boyd Headley of Morristown, who was killed in the same accident, was the United States Collector of Revenue for the Fourth District, which includes Paterson and the northern counties of the State. He Of Asson and the northern counties of the State. He was a comparatively young man, and the son of Col. Samuel F. Headley of Morristown. Before the late war he wasengaged in banking at Peorla, Ill., but he removed to this city upon the breaking out of the war and opened a broker's office here in partnership with the Hon. Geo. W. Steele. He was the owner of a large amount of real estate near Morristown, to the improvement of which he had devoted a great deal of time and labor. He leaves a large family.

Official returns give the Democrats in the recent election in Kentucky a majority of about 50,000. The Republican State Convention have engaged the Grand Union Hotel ball-room in Saratoga for State Convention to be held Sept. 7.

At the Republican County meeting in Reading, Penn., yesterday, the Hon. J. Pringle Jones, the Hon, William Heister, Col. W. Troxler, Edward Brooke, A. K. Stauffer, and T. C. Semmerman, were appointed delegates to the Convention of the Minority Courts, to meet there on the 31st of August.

On Sunday last, Mr. Joseph McCrumb of On Sunday last, Mr. Joseph McCrumb of this city, while assisting a young lady to swim, at Far Rockaway, ventured out too far, and losing his foothold, the two were carried out from the shore by the undertow. Mr. McCrumb endeavored to reach the shore, but the current was so strong and the lady was so frightened that he made little hendway, and sunk. A Mr. Gleason went to their assistance, and succeeded, with the aid of a number of others, in bringing them to the shore; and by the use of restoratives, they finally recovered consciousness. Two ladies from Bainbridge's cottage had narrow escapes also on the same day.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Intelligence received from forty-eight wheat-

... The Nailmakers at Weymouth, Mass., are on a strike, and those engaged in the same business at Taunton, Mass., have and those engaged in the same lusiness at Tausto, notice that they will suspend work also, unless the den in at Weymouth are acceded to.

... The Massachusetts State Central Committee he Reform party held a meeting in Boston on Saturday, and voted to a State Convention at Worcester, Mass., on the 5th of September. gressional Conventions will be held in every district throughout theThe United States steamer Tallapoosa arrived

in Boston on Sunday morning, and will sail to-day with freight Portamonth Navy-Yard, and returning to Boston, will take 222 from the receiving ship Ohio to this city for the steamer Guerriere. PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. At a pic-nic of the "Good Fellows" of Newark at Tevoll Park, Polleeman Crowley attempted to make an arrest, when he was attacked by a crowd of puscuit

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER. THE WEATHER.

Aug. 8. 7 175 2017.8. Aug. 8. 6 84 2018.8. 8. 12 27 2017.8. 8. R. 11 735 20.20.8. R. 11 735 20.20.8. 8. R. 11 735 20.20.8. R. 11 735 20.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

- Everett House—Senator Spencer of Alabama. — Clarendon Hotel—Commodore Strong, U.S. Navy. — Hoffman House—Gen. H. A. Barnum of Syracuse. — Astor House—Ex-Gov. Peirpoint of West Virginia, A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Judge Dureli of New-Orleans, the Rev. M. H. Young of Pitisburgh, and the Rev. L. C. Newman of Philadelphia. — Albemarle Hetel—Mr. Estrada of the Spanish Legation. — New-York Hotel—Col. S. M. Johnson of Washington, Col. W. Whaley of Charleston, and T. S. Doswell of Richmond. — St. Nicholas Hotel—Gen. John C. Fremont of Tarrytown, Gen. J. Hayden, U. S. A., E. B. Judson of Syracuse, and Dr. R. C. Malone of Tenrassee. — Brevoort House—Gen. S. E. Marvin of Albany, Col. Fane of the British army, E. H. Pollard, Q. C., Hong Kong, and Geo. M. Philman of Chicago. — Metropolitan Hotel—Col. M. S. Bell of Arkansas, Col. W. S. King of Philadelphia, and Lawrence Barrett of San Francisco. — Fith-ave. Hotel—Col. H. S. McComb of Delaware, C. S. Bushnell of New-Haven, Col. D. M. Leatherman of Memphis, and Baron Snoy of Belgium.

THE CITY.

Music in Tompkins-square this evening. The body of an unknown man, age about 60 years, slightly bald, wearing dark clothing, and having eye, classes, was yesterday found in the North diver, off Eighty-sixth-st.

Eighty-sixth-st.

Catharine Morrison, a native of Ireland, age 40, and who had a residence at No. 45 Prince-st., was arrested at noon yeaterday and locked up in the Franklinst. Police Station. At 14 site was found dead and hanging by the neck from the bars of the cell door.

Detective Farley yesterday arrested Margaret Brady for stealing wearing apparel and jewelry from Mrs. Ellen Freeman of Orange, N. J., by whom she was employed. Margaret was locked up at Police Headquarters, to await a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey.

The Young Men's Temperance and benevo-lent Society No. 1 of New York, of which Mr. John Hecker is Director, Mr. J. Griffin, President, and Mr. J. O'Brien, Secretary, will hold a public meeting this evening at their rooms, No. 54 Rutgers-st. Addresses will be made by Messrs. John Wilson, John Dunn and Charles Abbott. John Dooley, one of the witnesses in the

John Pooley, one of the windesest in the late prosecution against William E. Brockway, was arrested on the charge, preferred by Mr. Brockway, of having committed perjury on that examination. The prisoner was called up for examination yesterday, but, owing to the absence of his witnesses, the case was adjourned until to-day. Mr. Scott Hammond and Mr. Howard, the

Engineer corps on the New River Division of the Chesa-peake and Ohio Railroad, were drowned July 25, attempt-ing in a small boat to cross the rapids in New River, near Miller's Ferry, West Virginia. The bodies were recovered below the Rapids. Mr. Hammond was a nephew of Mr. C. P. Huntington, a resident of this city and President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. BROOKLYN.-Last week 97,887 persons vis ospect Park, and 22,628 on Sunday

William Nash, age 45, an engineer in the United States Navy, died suddenly on Sund his late residence, No. 61 Fort Greene-place. Congressman Schumaker has concurred in the appointment of Master George H. Moore to the Mili-tary Academy at West Point, and has instructed the appointee to be at the Academy by the 2sth of this month.

Corporation Counsel De Witt intends to ap ply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of another receiver for the Central Bank, in place of Mr. Spader, its cashier. He is of the opinion that an officer of the bank should not occupy the position of receiver. Garret J. Ackerman of Bergen, N. J., visited

Coney Island on Sunday, and as he was leaving the boat an attempt was made to steal his watch by a thief, who was speedily captured by some citizens and handed over to an officer. The thief gave his name as James Feeney. On Sunday night an attempt was made by some unknown person to throw from the track the lummy of the Concy Island Bailroad by placing large tones on the rails. The engineer discovered the ob-truction and slowed the train in time to prevent a catas-

George Smith of No. 55 Forsyth-st., New York, was driving a truck down Atlantic-st, near Henry, yesterday morning, when he dropped his whip and imped from the truck to recover it. The horses ran away and collided with a farm wagon driven by Bar-tholomew Murphy, who was thrown forward on the pole of his vehicle, and, the horses running away, he was dashed against the posts at the Atlantic ferry, and so hadly injured that he died at the Long Island College Hospital in half an hour after the accident. The truck-driver was arrested.

MORRISANIA .- Mr. John Cornell, a prominent was severely injured on Saturday night. He was lage in which he was riding out, and received a com-

MONTROSE, N. Y.-The ladies of the Reformed PORTCHESTER, N. Y .- The destruction of the

WESTCHESTER.—Candidates from this county on to the Cornell University will present themselves at the me, White Plains, this morning before the Board of Exami-isting of the Hon. Messrs. Leggett, Rushmore, and Grote of 1 of Supervisors, and Messrs. r. W. Gilley, George W. Smith

SOUTH SALEM, N. Y .- On Sunday evening, while E. Bouton was attending the Presbyterian Church, some rogue of with his borses and covered buggy, worth \$400, which had been not rule shed a ttacked to the church. MOUNT PLEASANT, N. Y .- The town officers

POUGHKEEPSIE.-The noon train south on the

Priday at Wilkins & Co.'s fat rendering establishment on the Hackensac tirer, process to have been Augustus Deriger, late from Germany. The enliet of the jury was that decreased came to his death from congestion or be brain, caused by intemperance, and censured Wilkins & Co. for no occuring medical aid when their workman became sick.... A lady as ved in Jersey City by a Philadelphia train on Saturday, carring a tribel containing \$150. Before she reached the New York side of the rry some thief had opened the satchel and abstracted the cash. JERSEY CITY.-The unknown man who died on

NEWARK .- A schooner, consigned to lumber dealers from an Lastern port, was sank near this place on Sanday. It collided with the Central Railroad hridge... The fair grounds at Waverly were occupied yesterias by the Caledonian Club. The members, dressed in Scotch costume, morrical through the streets, and attracted general attention. At the ground they passed the day in the enjoyment of their national games... The police will soon enjoy a base-ball match, Squad E having challenged Squad B.

ORANGE, N. J.-Eastman's bakery, on Glebe-at., sterday, but the aremen and course damage was done to the building. CALDWELL, N. J.—On Sunday night a milk-

man passed the store of D. W. Richmond, and seeing the doors open he cave the alarm. Four thieves ranhed from the builting, two of whom were captured, and the others escaped. They had got a large amount of conds packed no ready for removal.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

Lieut. Randolph has been ordered to the command of the Revenue Cutter Jasmine, attached to Surveyor Cornell'sdepartment, vice Lieut. J. B. Pierson. Lieut. Pierson has had this command four years out of a term of six years in the Revenue service. During the war he commanded the gunboat Vidette, and received especial commendation from Gens. Burnside and Reno.

The recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury in

war he commandation from Gens. Burnside and Reno.

The recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to vessels changing their destination after arriving within the waters of the United States, has given rise to considerable opposition among importers and shipping agents, and a committee of merchants went to Washingaton on Friday evening to effect its modification or withdrawal. It is contended that the order is contrary to an established practice which is sanctioned by the law of 1799. Vessels have been permitted heretofore to change their destination and ports of entry, if done within fortycight hours after coming within the jurisdiction of the United States, and have also been allowed to discharge portions of their cargoes at different ports in conformity with specified regulations.

The amount of business transacted at the Custom-House in July, as per official statement, varied slightly from the previous month. The number of vessels arrived from foreign ports with passengers and cargoes was 526, to wit: Steamships, 67; ships, 40; barks, 105; brigs, 123; schooners, 103; other vessels, chiefly canal boots from Canada, 88. Forty steamships and 11 salling vessels brought passengers, of whom 2,972 were cabin and 2,005 immigrant and steerage. Of the latter, II,482 were males and 3,554 females; 16,476 were over eight years of age, and 3,554 females; 16,476 were over eight years of age, and 3,550 under cight years. There were 16 deaths on the passage, six males and nine females, 14 of whom were under cight years. The average length of voyage for steamships was 12 20-24 days; sailing vessels, 44 days. The quantity of merchandise returned by U. S. wighers, and paying duty by weight, was 264,590,600 to Coal and Sait imported, 23,742,880 fb. The imported, 4,586,260 fb. Coal and Sait imported, was circulated in July was 3,265,134 because of the paying duty by weight, was 264,520 gailons, expert for benefit of drawback. There were nearly 1,200 orders for exports received during the month and cansiderable incr seizures of merchandise for violation of the Revenue laws. Owing to the war between France and Prussia, the consequent derangement of commerce with North German ports, and the withdrawal of North German shipping, the business at this port may be temporarily diminished. There are now lying idle at the Hoboken docks and other piers, 9 N. G. steamships, and about 30 sailing vessels, representing a tunnage of something like 50,000 tuns.

roughs and severely beaten. A messenger was sent to the Police Station, a posse was dispatched to the relief of the policeman, and arrested W. Leise, Charles Himes, G Crowley, and James H. Jefferson, all of this city.

Suffering humanity continues to swelter, and the equatorial temperature of New-York is a marvel to the staid, old Knickerbockers, who remember the days when it was not necessary to go to Saratoga or Long Branch to escape the heat of the city, but could sit on Branch to escape the heat of the city, but could at on their own thresholds and enjoy the health-inspiring breezes from the Bay. The following cases of sun-stroke were reported yesterday by the police:

Thomas Reilley of No. 441 East Seventeenth-st., in Twenty-seventh-st., near Second-ave.

Jacob Schell, a German, came to the West Porty-seventh-st. Police Station.

Michael Eagan, at Fifty-seventh-st. and Eighth-ave.
Catharine Brennan, age 8, of No. 218 West Eighteenth-st., was found at Twenty-fourth-st. and Sixth-ave.

Theodore Crane of No. 168 West Eleventh-st., found in Jay-it.

BASE-BALL,

TUTTLE AND BAILEY VS. PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The Tuttle & Bailey
Base-Ball Club of New-York played a game this afternoon, for the Junior championshin, with the Philadelphia
Club, which resulted in favor of the former by a score of

ATHLETIC VS. NIAGARA.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The base-ball game this
afternoon, between the Athletics of Philadelphia and
Niagaras of Buffalo, resulted in favor of the Athletics, 39

ARRIVAL OF THE YACHT SAPPHO.

mph in English waters over the British favorite Cam bria, arrived here yesterday afternoon, unfortunately too late to take part in the regatta for the Queen's cup which she, however, witnessed. She left Daunt's Rock at 4:27 p. m., on the 8th of July, and arrived off Sandy Hook about noon yesterday, making the voyage in 31 days, less about 10 hours.

keepsie, commence the sale of all the property in Dutchess County belonging to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Raifroad Company, including cars, locomotives, lumber, wood, coal, sheds, &c. LABOR MOVEMENTS.

A "snake charmer" named Roberts, living on the mountains near Boston Corners, while correleady exhibiting a rattlesnake a few days ago, was bitten, and lied the following morning. The XVIIIth Assembly District Republican

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

. Two steers stampeded from a drove of Texas passing through Buffalo, yesterday, goring and killing one boy and sly wounding three other persons. One man had both his shoulders

... James J. Morris, 15 years of age, was drowned in the Merrinae River, pear Lowell Mass, on Sanday afternoon, while

THE STATE OF TRADE.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS. PRANKFORT, Aug. 3.—United States securifies are buoyant, Five-Twenties are quoted at 301 2 302.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. Milwarker, Aug. 8.—Flour doll and nominal. Wheat declining; sales at \$1.23 for No. 1, \$1.16 for No. 2. Corn irregular; sales at 72c, for Rejected. Oats steady at 43c, for No. 2. Rye nominal. Bare steady at \$4.05 for No. 2. Ree nominal. Bare steady at \$4.05 for No. 1. Freights nominal. Receipts—2.000 bits. Flour, 44,000 bush. Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bits. Flour, 65,000 bush. Wheat.

Flour, 44,000 bush, Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bibls. Flour, 65,000 bush. Wheat.

Acovera, Ga., Aug. &.—Coffon closed firmer, with a fair demand; sales of 138 bales. Middling at 17c. Receipts, 45 bules.

MEMPUTS, Ang. 8.—Cotton nominal; receipts, 100 bales; experts, 459 bales. Superfine Flour, 45,500, Oats, 45c. Ports, #32 40. Lard, 1849 194c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 154c.; Sides, 134c.
CLASYLAND, Ang. 8.—Wheat unchanged. Corn, Barley, and Rye nominal. Oats quiet; New No. I at 450c.; Old held at 51c. Petroleum—Crade dull and nominal; Eefices, 1849 life, ore gallon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Ang. 8.—Flour dull; Superfine, #5,35; Double Extra, #6; Treble Extra, #6,25. Corn—Misch Vellow, #1,12; Volte, #1,12; Oats, \$56760c. Bran, 97\cdots. Hay, #2,3,36,4944 for Prime. Pork, #3,150. Clear Sidef. Hams, 25,4256c. for Super-Cured. Lard—Tierce, 17,27,734; Cr. Clear Sidef. Hams, 25,4256c. for Super-Cured. Lard—Tierce, 17,27,734; Cr. Clear Sidef. Hams, 25,4256c. for Super-Cured. Lard—Tierce, 17,27,734; Cr. Clear Sidef. Hams, 25,4256c. for Super-Cured. Lard—Tierce, 17,27,734; Cr. Clear Sidef. Hams, 25,4256c. for Super-Cured. Lard—Tierce, 17,27,734; Cr. Clear Sidef. Hams, 25,4256c. for Super-Cured. Lard—Tierce, 17,27,734; Cr. Clear Sidef. Hams, 25,420c. Aug., 8.—Spirit Turpenties firm at 56c.; Crude Struer at \$2,30. Rosin quiet and steade; No. 2, \$1,400,81,73.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—8500 recard for an incurable case. Sold by Draggists, or by mail, 60 ceals. A paraphiles free. Ad iress R. V. Pinner, M. D., 133 Senecast., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Initial Stamping Note Paper

ALLEN-In Middletown, Conn., Aug. 7, 1979. David Allen, aged 83. BRADLEY—On Sanday, Aug. 7, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Sarah E. Bradley, aged 7 mouths and 17 days. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from elatives and friends are respectfully invited to 38 West Forty-fifth-st., on Tuesday at 3 p. m.

38 West Forty-fifth-st., on Tuesday at 3 p. m.

BROWER—At Eastchester, on Saturday, 6th inst.. Anne Demarest, wife of Alexander J. Brower, and mother of Cornelius Corson of this city, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services at the family residence, on the White Plains Road, on Tuesday aftersoon, 6th inst., at 34 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attract. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon on arrival of 2.15 train. New-Haven Road, from Twenty-seventh-st. Return train leaves Woodlawn at 5:43.

CRAWFORD—On Sunday morning. Aug. 7, Sarah E., wife of John Crawford.

CRAWFORD—On Sunday morning, Aug. 7, Sarah E., wife of John Crawford.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, 256 Sixth-ave, on Tuessiay next at 1 p. m. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GROSS—On Sunday, 7th inst., Francis Gross, in the 20th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice from his the residence. No. 100 States Seventeenth-at, on Wednesslay morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HAFF—On Monday morning, Alexander Haff, in the 43d year of his age. The friends of the fundity, and of Evangelat Lodge No. 600 F. A. M., and Washington Chapter R. A. M., and the brethrein generally are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. K. Church, corner Bedford and Morton-sta, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HAMMOND—Drownel in New Blyer, near Millers Ferry, West Virginia, July 25, Scott Hammond, aged 16 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his uncle, C. P. Huntington, No. 63 Park ave., Wedneslay, at 11 o'clock a, m., Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LINCOLN-At Gler Cove, L. I., Ang. 6, Martha A., wife of E. M. Lin-coln, and daughter of the late Wm. Davis of New-York. coin, and daughter of the late Wm. Davis of New-York.

PARKER—Brooklyn. Monday morning. Aur. 3, 1870. Hershel Parker, son of the late Braulty Parker, M. D., agod 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend bia functor from his late residence, 41 Fort Green-place, Thursday, at 4

o'clock.

PERKINS—On Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of his brother, Hones B. Perkins, Fort Washington, James P. Perkins, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 319 East Eightfourthest, on Wednesday, 10th tost., at 2 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent without further number Dover (New-Hampshire) papers please copy.

ROGERS—At Woodshurgh, Long Island, on Sunday, the 7th inst., George D., Infant son of Robert and Cornella M. Rogers, aged 4 mouths.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 7 Charles-st., at 2 o'clock to-day.

SULANALAN, ON Monday, Aug. 8, Rev. John Shanshan, in the 19th

SHANAHAN-On Monday, Aug. 8, Bov. John Shanahan, in the 19th year of his sec.

The reserved clongy and his friends are respectfully requested to attend
his fineral services at St Poler's Church, on Wednesday, Aug. 10,
at 10 a.m., without further notice. SMITH-At Tarrytown, Sunday, Aug. 7. Nellie Wood, aged 3 months and 12 days, daughter of George and Henrietta Wood Smith.

Special Notices.

Phalon's "Vitalin;" Or. Salvation for the Hair.

FOR RESTORING TO GRAY HAIR ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs utterly from all the "dyes," "colrers," and "restorers" (f) in use. It acts on a totally different principle. It is limpld, fragrant, and perfectly innocuous, precipitates no auddy or florculent matter, requires no shaking up, and communicates no stain to the skin or the linen. No paper curtain is necessary to concent its turbid appearance, for the simple reason that it is not turbid. It is to all intents and purposes a NEW DISCOVERY in Totlet Chemistry.

PHALON & SON, New-York. For sale by all droggists. Nicol & Davidson, No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST. Successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS,

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THE HEATED TERM.

Jay-it.

Mrs. Kate Fisher of No. 40 North Moore-st., found at Forty-second-st. and Second-ave.

In Brooklyn the following were reported:

James Cassidy of No. 108 Park-ave. died.

An unknown man, age about 45 years, died in Hamilton-ave., near Hicks-st.

The yacht Sappho, distinguished for her tri-

RAILROAD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD. Sheriff Kenworthy will, to-day, at Pough-

It is the intention of the trades unionists of this State to place a full State ticket in the field at the next election. Arrangements have been made for a Convention of the Lubar Reform parts, to be held at Symense, on the 20th of September. The call will be promulgated in a few days.

Labor Unions are being organized quite rapidly in arions sections of the State. Among the unions just organized are thou the Hd Assemble District, Mouroe Co., and the Hd and 1714 Districts, Hanry Co. Steps have been taken to organize unions in Kings, Eris Vestchester and Madison Counties.

Association last evening took measures to weed the Association of Democratic sympathizers and to commence a vigorous campaign for Republican success in the Fall.

...Michael O'Keefe, a young desperado, killed Plorence Malloner, aged 70 years, in Buffalo, yesterday, in a drunken brott. O'Keefe has been arrested.

....Tibball's oakum factory, in Bath, Me., was nated from a match in the picking room.